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THE REPOSITORY.

[From the New-England Galaxy.]
BIRMINGHAM, (Eng.)

MANUFACTURES, &c. Birmingham, or Brummagem, as it is often called, has been celebrated all over the world; and it is now the seat of much wealth, and the depot of all sorts of manufactures, from a cambric needle to the most cumbersome article now in use. The shops are handsomely fitted up, and many of the show rooms are well worth visiting as matters of curiosity.

First in the list of Show rooms, is the *Pantetheca*, indicative of the objects to which it is appropriated. The name is placed in Greek characters between the windows of the second and third stories, in front, which at once attracts the attention of the stranger. It is situated in the best and most fashionable street in town. In this establishment is found a curious exhibition of jewelry, models, and every kind of wares, fancy, ornamental and useful. Every article is marked with its lowest fixed price, and attendants are always in waiting, to accompany the visitor and explain any thing which may be asked. I busied myself for some time in admiring his bronze statues, plaster of Paris busts, marble chimney pieces; his silver, plated, and cut glass ware from the lowest to the most extravagant prices.

I next visited the manufactories of Mr. Thomason. This gentleman has collected at a great expense from all parts of the world, a large quantity of different articles, and has many patents which he employs his men in bringing to perfection.—His manufactories are devoted to things in general. In one room a man was making handles for knives and forks, and in another manufacturing breast pins. The next room was for plating knives, &c. and block tin for the purpose of being formed into candlesticks, plate, &c. He also has rooms appropriated to making buttons, silver ware, patent corkscrews, bronze statues, brass tea trays, and coining medals. The Show rooms, connected with these manufactories, are on a much larger scale than those mentioned above, although I think the former the best. These rooms, too, contain all that is elegant in workmanship or material, and he has a very extensive collection of models, to which he is daily making additions. Mr. Thomason has a man now engaged in cutting a die for a copy of the medal presented to the Duke of Saxe Weimar, while in New-York, commemorating the Grand Canal Celebration. This medal will be, when finished, the largest coin now known, being much larger than the famous Napoleon Medal. Mr. T. is very much interested in having it well executed, and has employed a first rate artist to complete the die. He expected to have it finished in about three months, when he intended to have a great many copies taken in gold and silver, copper and other metals, and ship them to the United States. The process of preparing steel dies for medals is very slow and expensive, and Mr. T. has spared nothing to make this medal worthy of the occasion it is intended to commemorate. During my stay in Birmingham, I visited a pin manufactory and was much amused at this curious exhibition. The wire is first rolled and hardened, then straightened and cut into different lengths, of two or three pins each, it is then sharpened on a wheel at each end, and again cut. The pin is then taken to another machine where the head is formed and put on. The whole are then put into tubs filled with a preparation for whitening and washing them, after which they are dried and put into papers, fit for exportation. The next object of notice was a manufactory of paper tea trays, and snuff boxes, and all other articles of paper and japanned ware. Connected with this establishment are a number of good painters, who ornament the different articles, and there is also a show room, which exhibits some very fine specimens of their art, in landscapes, heads, animals, &c. painted on walters and snuff boxes.

I visited, also, an Iron Foundry, which, although not a novel exhibition, was nevertheless quite interesting on account of its extent and the variety of articles cast, of all sizes. The foreman accompanied me all over the establishment and explained the different uses of his casts and models. In this establishment were employed at this time, notwithstanding it was a bad season with them, one hundred and forty-five laborers, besides overseers and clerks.

A gentleman connected with a Gun Manufactory, accompanied me to the Gun Proof House, to witness the proving of muskets. Formerly the Birmingham muskets were in bad repute, in

consequence of so large a quantity being brought to market which proved of bad quality. But the government has now established Proving Houses, and no muskets, or pistols are allowed to be sold unless marked by the government officers, as having been proved by them. The process is very simple and very safe.—The barrels (without stocks, of course) are loaded with an uncommon large ball, and very strong powder, rammed close with a heavy ramrod. Each barrel is then placed on an iron shelf and fastened at the end so as to prevent their removing from the proper places. About two hundred and fifty gun barrels are placed in this way in two rooms, made for the purpose and lined inside with wrought iron. The room is closed except a few crevices in the top, for the smoke to escape, and when the whole is closely confined, the train is lighted from the outside, and the whole explodes at once.—There were many specimens of bursting which were preserved at the proving house as curiosities, each one of which, had perhaps, saved the life of some one individual by bursting at this place. The balls are sifted out from the sand on the floor, and recast for use at another time.

At the Birmingham manufactories all the workmen are civil and polite to visitors, which added not a little to the pleasure the examination gave me. I found them willing, too, to explain and answer the many questions asked either to gratify curiosity or gain information.

Extract from Capt. Smyth's *Memoir of Sicily and its Island*.
LONDON, 1824.

CHARYBDIS.

Outside the tongue of land, or Braccio di St. Rainerio, that forms the harbor of Messina, lies the Galofaro, or celebrated vortex of Charybdis, which has, with more reason than Scylla, been clothed with terrors by the writers of antiquity. To the undecked boats of the Rhegiens, Locrians, Zancleans, and Greeks, it must have been formidable; for, even in the present day, small craft are sometimes endangered by it, and I have seen several men of war, and even a seventy-four gun ship, whirled round on its surface; but, by using due caution, there is generally very little danger or inconvenience to be apprehended. It appears to be an agitated water, of from seventy to ninety fathoms in depth, circling in quick eddies. It is owing probably to the meeting of the harbor and lateral currents with the main one, the latter being forced over in this direction by the opposite point of Pezzo. This agrees, in some measure, with the relation of Thucydides, who calls it a violent reciprocation of the Tyrrhene and Sicilian seas, and he is the only writer of remote antiquity, I remember to have read, who has assigned this danger its true situation, and not exaggerated its effects. Many wonderful stories are told respecting this vortex, particularly some said to be related by the celebrated diver, Colas, who lost his life there; I have never found reason, however, during my examination of this spot to believe one of them.

SCYLLA.

As the breadth across this celebrated strait has been so often disputed, I particularly state that the Faro Tower is exactly six thousand and forty-seven English yards from the classical bugbear, the Rock of Scylla, which, by poetical fiction, has been depicted in such terrific colors, and to describe the horrors of which, Phalaris, a painter, celebrated for his nervous representation of the awful and tremendous, exerted his whole talent. But the flights of poetry can seldom bear to be shackled by homely truth, and if we are to receive the fine imagery that places the summit of this rock in clouds, brooding eternal mists and tempests, that represents it as inaccessible, even to a man provided with twenty hands and twenty feet, and immerses its base among ravenous sea dogs; why not also receive the whole circle of mathematical dogmas of Homer, who, though so frequently dragged forth as an authority in history, theology, surgery and geography, ought in justice, to be read only as a poet. In the writings of so exquisite a bard, we must not expect to find all his representations strictly confined to a mere accurate narrative of facts. Moderns of intelligence, in visiting this spot, have gratified their imaginations, already heated by such descriptions as the escape of the Argonaut and the disasters of Ulysses, with fancying the scourge of seamen, and that in a gale its caverns roar like dogs; but I, as a sailor, never perceived any difference between the effect of the surges here, than on any other coast; yet I have watched it closely in bad weather. It is now, as I

presume it ever was, a common rock, of bold approach, a little worn at its base, and surmounted by a castle, with a sandy bay on each side.

[From the Berkshire American.]
DOCTOR COPPERNOSE.

SCENE.—A country tavern.—Enter Doctor Coppernose, with his face bloated, and his nose looking blue.

Q. Good morning, Doctor? How is Mrs. Asthmatic?

Doct. Much better since I had the management of her—her cough has decided, her appetite has retrograded, and she is fast progressing to —

Q. The other world, I dare say—was the man much hurt that fell from his horse yesterday?

Doct. O most destructively! The knuckle-bone of the whirl-joint was dislocated, the cap of the shoulder was on-slipped, the ankle-bone discharged on both sides, and the esophagus broke and much comminuted.

Q. A very singular case, was it not, Doctor?

Doct. Aye, sir, it was somewhat singular, I own; or at least, it would be considered so by some other practitioners. But for myself, I have had three similar cases since the first of January—though any one of them was much worse than this. In one case, the tibia or the black-bone was dislocated, in another the ox-frontlet was contused and the third had the entire front cartilage completely torn from the nasal bone.—Waiter! fetch us a gill of brandy. Ah! that last case was enough to shock the heart of a stone. Waiter! I say, fetch us a gill of brandy.

Q. But, Doctor, are these like to recover?

Doct. Two of them, sir, are doing marvellously well. But the third, poor fellow, popt off in three days, notwithstanding I trapped him.

Q. In what part of the head did you perform the operation?

Doct. In the back part, just between the ox-frontlet and the pratal bone—made an artificial circumcision—Here, Mister, take a little brandy—it was a shocking sight, I assure you, sir—Lord! I hope you don't refuse cogniac; it's the very essence of life, the gill-breaker of the constitution, the antifog-maker of the soul—why, sir, it is the only thing that keeps me out of the grave, 'tis the very—

Q. I'll be bound it is, sir—but about the operation you were describing?

Doct. Ah, yes, the operation—let me see, whereabouts was it?

Q. Somewhere about the circumcision, I believe.

Doct. Ah, very true—well, as I was saying, I made an artificial circumcision through the skin and agripose substance till I came to the peri-ox-team, when I deluded, that is to say, laid bare the skull bone—this being done, I applied the trappan in a horizontal direction—in this way, sir, you understand me?

Q. Not at all—I am so unfortunate as not to have learned the language you use.

[Enter Mr. Spangygam, his jaws tied up and his face lengthened six inches.]

Doct. Your most devote, Mr. Spangygam—how is your health?

Spang. Doctor, I'm cross enough to bite a board nail in two; the damned tooth-ache has been plaguing me for about a week without any cessation, and I want you to pull it, Doctor, that is to say, if so be, you think you can pull it and not hurt me none.

Doct. Devil a bit will I hurt you—here, boy, hand me another gill-breaker.

Boy. Aun!

Doct. Another gill of brandy, Mr. Towssypate. Let me see the tooth—it is the farthestmost of the posterior incisor. [Applies the instrument, the patient grinning horribly, and looking as if his last hour had come.] D—n the instrument! it has slipped off—but never mind—let's try it again—open your mouth wider—there it comes!

Spang. Oh! it is out? I'm much obliged to ye, Doctor Coppernose, for not hurting me worse. What's the damage, Doctor?

Doct. The incisorores are mortal bad teeth to draw—I shall tax you about sixpence.

Spang. Sixpence! sure you won't be so hard, Doctor, to hurt a feller so darned, and then tax him sixpence for murthering on him. You've grown dear of late, Dr. Coppernose, you did't useter tax but fourpencehappny.

Doct. True, Mr. Spangygam, but I was just beginning to practice, then. That makes a difference, sir, a vast difference. Now I have so much to do, that I don't know which way under the sun to turn myself first; and unless I exaggerate my charges a little, I shall be overrun with business, you know, sir.

Spang. If that's the way you go on, Doctor Coppernose, I'll get the new Doctor to pull the rest of my teeth.

Doct. He'll charge you twenty-five cents.

Spang. Twenty-five cents! Heaven save us! what is the nation coming to? Twenty-five cents for pulling a tooth!

Doct. 'Tis most exterminous, indeed, sir. Why I never charged but fourpencehappny for drawing a single tooth, and only twenty-five cents by the dozen. Here, Mr. Bar-keeper, what's your name, a little more cogniac.

Spang. Good bye, Doctor; I wish you all success, I'm sure, and a little more conscience, by a darned sight, than to tax a poor feller sixpence for pulling his head off. [Exit.]

Q. Now that old cogger had rather suffered with the tooth-ache for a fortnight than to pay a reasonable price for curing it. O tempora! O mores!

Doct. I say, sir, incisorores, if you please, sir. Egad! whoever heard of the teeth being called temporal more res? ha! ha! ha! I beg your pardon, though, Mister, for you never studied medicine.

Q. It is generally thought, I believe, that you never paid much attention to it.

Doct. Step this way, sir, if you please—this way a little. Between you and I, Mister, I'm not very exterminous that way, and to confess the truth, I think it's of no consequence whatever, whether a physician has any education or not.

I've done very well—step this way a little farther—I've done marvellously well, I say, without much education. You know what a run of practice I've got—and between you and I, sir, I'll tell you how I've managed to get it. All management, I tell you. When I first came into this here place, I flattered every body, and the more ignorant they were, and the greater fools, the more I flattered them. I pursued no regular system of practice. I never opposed the opinion of any one, except physicians. If an old woman recommended any remedy for one of my patients, I forthwith fell in with her notions, however absurd, and assured her it was the bestest thing that could be done; and wondered I did not think of it before; notwithstanding, mind ye, I had two minutes before prescribed an entirely different treatment—and told them it was the only remedy that could save the patient.

Q. Of course you gave the old women a good opinion of themselves.

Doct. I took especial care to do that, sir, and having gained the women, I gained the men, of course, as you know, the women have their own way in all doctorial affairs.

Q. And this, I suspect, is not all the secret of your success in gaining practice. You know the advantage of magnifying diseases, upon occasion, if I mistake not.

Doct. [So much elevated with cogniac and conceit, as to forget his caution, roars out lustily.]—Good! good! sir, egad! you've hit the nail on the head. Yes, I'll tell you how it is—whenever I'm called to a patient, be the case what it will, I put on a very wise face—

Q. Then you counterfeit astonishingly.

Doct. I put on a very wise face, I say, and a most solemn length of chin, and assure them it is a very doubtful case, very doubtful indeed—the patient may recover by the blessing of Gov, and my own good endeavors, but they should not be surprised if he does not live twenty-four hours—Egad! sir, this does the business; if the poor devil pops off, it could not be helped of course, you know, in so hopeless a case—'t he happens to recover, it is by the supreme skill of Doctor Coppernose. Here! Mr. Toddysdriver, you d—d villain, fetch me a gallon of pure cogniac, forty-fourth proof. By Jove! Mr. What's-your-name, that's the way I worked it, sir.

Q. But to come to particulars; if for instance, a man hurts his toe, not very bad—

Doct. Why, egad! when I come, I assure the poor gull that it is very fortunate he sent for me as soon as he did, for had he delayed two minutes longer he would have been no better than a dead man—and that as it is, he must have his leg cut off to prevent mortification. If an ignorant, wealthy old coot happens to have a small pimple on his nose, I assure him it is a cancer of the most dangerous kind, called nolly-me-touch-me-not—I suppose you don't understand medical terms—nolly-me-touch-me-not! Think what a name for a poor devil to carry about on his nose! Why, sir, I have many a time taken a hundred dollars for curing a nolly-me-touch-me-not. But, sir, in common cases, such as a venus-section, distracting teeth, &c. I tax as near nothing as may be—and even in fevers, dysenteries, &c. I used to charge for a visit not exceeding two miles.

twenty-five cents, though I have lately raised my price to two shillings. But for complaints purely imaginary, by Jove, sir, I tuck it on.

Q. Well, Doctor Coppernose, in a case of fever suppose—

Doct. Suppose I'm called to a fever—I make the patient and his friends believe he has half a dozen fevers on him at once, besides a number of other complaints. Says I to him, I don't wish to alarm you by any means, says I, but I must tell you your complaints is of no common kind, says I. You have the bilious, anti-bilious, double-rebellious nervous putrid exalating fever, besides an inflammation of the brain, and a little touch of the pleurisy. This does the business, sir; egad! he must be more than mortal who can cure so many diseases, all attacking the same patient at the same time.

Q. Now, Doctor, tell us how many bones you have set which were never broken or dislocated.

Doct. Some seventy or eighty, I should say, in my time, though to tell you the truth, I have never been exterminous that way. The best exploit I ever did was trapping a poor fellow whose head was as sound as yours or mine is at this very moment.

Q. Trepan a well man?

Doct. Aye, that I did. The case was this, I had never performed the operation or seen it performed, and felt a great desire to try my hand at it. I met a man in the street one day, that I thought would be a proper subject for my purpose. Well, as I was saying, I met the man, and stared at him with such a doctorial, wise, penetrating countenance, that he could not forbear asking the cause of it. I told him of a solemn face that he was in a very bad way. In a very bad way? said he—none of your joking, Doctor, I never was better in my life. Ah! says I, you may think so, but I am of a very different opinion—and I assure you unless you receive help soon, you are done for this world! He began to look blue—says I, you have a jinglemus infernalis in your brain, that is to say, a mortal decomposition of the pica matter. It took, sir, I tell you it took. He begged me to help him if it was an impossible thing. Says I, it is a very difficult case, says I—it requires no common skill, says I—the brain is very much constricted already, says I. In short, Mister, he most willingly submitted to an operation. I bored his numb-skull for him—he survived the operation, and I, of course, you know gained immortal renown. The story ran thus among the land gulls: that a poor fellow, without knowing any thing about it himself, had an infernal gingling in his head, and that Doctor Coppernose discovered it as soon as he looked in his face—and performed an operation that saved the man's life, three weeks after he was past recovery. Good bye, gentlemen. [The Doctor reels to the door, and, after repeated efforts and some assistance, mounts his horse, and rides off at a hand gallop.]

[From the Newburyport Free Press.]

FREE MASONRY. The last Boston Statesman contains a review of a book written by a Captain Morgan, and pretending to disclose the secrets of Masonry. We do not belong to that numerous and respectable fraternity, and of course are unable to judge whether "the signs, due guards, grips, real grips and pass words," whether "Ja-chin, Boaz, Tubal-Cain, Shibboleth, and Ma-hab-bon" are really employed in Masonry or not—but of this we are quite certain, that the aforesaid Capt. Morgan has, by his own showing, perjured himself, body and soul, by the most deliberate and wanton treachery; for he has published an oath which he asserts all the initiated are compelled to take, and which he, of course, took, imprecating the most horrible vengeance, from heaven and earth on every man guilty of revealing the mysteries of the craft, and to the inviolable preservation of which, the applicant binds himself under a no less agreeable penalty, than to have his throat cut across, his tongue torn out by the roots and his body buried at low water mark, where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours. As we before observed we cannot pass upon the character of these revelations, nor do we pretend to hazard an opinion, farther than to say that there is quite as much probability that they are fictitious as true; for the man who will swear false to heaven, would not scruple, for the same purpose, to utter a falsehood to man. At any rate for a moment to admit the possibility of being let within the veil, is, to the uninitiated, a delicious gratification which they could hardly have supposed to be reserved for them.

The curiosity which would pry and penetrate, by every imaginable artifice, into the penetralia of the brotherhood, is now at an end. The fruits of the tree of knowledge can now be tasted by all; and no mason will ever have the face to say, I am holier than thou. What the craft, which is so much endangered under this supposition, will do in this predicament, we are unable to conjecture. There must be a general convocation as we suppose and a new set of secrets made up and adopted; Ali Baba's wheat and barley perhaps for Ja-chin and Bo-az, and open Sesame for the three awful taps at the outer door of the sanctuary. What will be substituted for grips and pass grips we know not; unless the fraternity adopt the New Zealand mode of touching noses, or the Otaheitan of touching tongues; the last would be quite in taste. We however feel no disposition to treat this subject with wanton levity. The revelations of Morgan himself would satisfy us, if we had not been convinced perfectly before that the institution of Free Masonry is an inestimable institution and every way worthy of support and preservation. The principles inculcated and the practice enjoined upon all true Masons are such as cannot fail, if observed, to make faithful subjects, good citizens, and good men. And we can feel nothing but contempt and abhorrence for the wretch who would be guilty of so gross an act of treachery, as to violate the most solemn injunctions in the case and criminal manner in which this fellow boasts of having done. One thing is certainly true that he has not paid the penalty of his oath; for instead of having his throat cut and being buried "at low water mark" as he almost deserves to be—he is quietly selling gin and beer in Upper Canada!

[From the Kennebec Journal.]

A correspondent has been looking over the names of the members of the Legislature, and has really made out a curious lot of characters; a set of "men of all work." If he had looked closer at the Senate, he might have seen a Gardner in a sweat, in this cold weather, not hoeing cabbages but making national Senators. He could not so easily discover, perhaps, whether the members would stick to their Holmes, or go to Parris.

There are two Hills composed of Pits and Knowles, which although buried in perpetual fog, produce the *Maize*, the *Bean*, the *Burr*, and *Wheat*, in great abundance. They are covered only a few weeks with snow, and the *Woodman*, if he *Ames* rightly, takes good *Holt*, and has the *Lord's* assistance, can at all times ad *Vance* to a piece of *Wood*, from which he can look down upon a *Pond* where the *Swan* is often seen giving *Chase* to a *Drake*, intently bent upon depriving him of the little corn which adheres to the *Cobbs* which are *Bourne* upon the surface of the water. Near this reside people of every rank, from the *Abbot* to the *Footman*; among whom may be mentioned, one *Deane*, one *Carpenter*, one *Miller*, two *Smiths*, one *Potter*, one *Storer*, one *Dyer*, one *Currier*, one *Butler*, one *Sawyer*, and one *Cook*, over whom is placed one *Marshall*.—Their principal article of trade is *Emery*, and many are employed at their *Webbs*. They live exclusively on *Pease*, and although they are *Smart* and *Morrill* men, and are well supplied with *Parsons*, yet they have but one *Church*, and seldom *Pray* in that. But what is the most remarkable, there are but two of *Adams* race in the whole Legislature, and only one of them *White*.—Their records for the whole term are kept by a *Child* on two Pages of paper.

GOVERNOR TYLER'S LETTER.

The following is the reply of Gov. TYLER, of Virginia, to the Letter of the Committee, apprising him of his appointment to the office of Senator of the United States:

January 18, 1827.

GENTLEMEN—A sense of what is due to the legislative will, denies to me the privilege of giving longer audience to the suggestion of my feelings. That voice which called me to the Chief Magistracy, now makes upon me a new demand. I have opposed it to my wishes and inclinations up to that period when acquiescence becomes a duty, and resistance would be esteemed censurable by all—I shall then in due season accept the appointment with which I have been honored. Be pleased, gentlemen, to bear to your respective Houses, my most profound acknowledgments for this distinguished testimonial of their confidence—convey to them renewed assurances of my unshaken allegiance to the constitution as received and expounded by our fathers—say to them, that I carry with me into the national councils, less of talent than many of my predecessors, yet that in singleness of purpose and in ardent devotion to the principles of civil liberty, I yield to none. If Virginia has charged her representative, her principles remain unaltered.

Accept, gentlemen, my warmest thanks for the kind and flattering expressions you have been pleased to employ in making known to me this appointment.—Be assured that the only highest aspiration of my ambition consists in the desire of promoting the happiness of my native State, and that I

shall be the untiring effort of my life to advance and vindicate her interests. To each and all of you, gentlemen, I tender the assurance of my friendly regard and of my highest respect.

JOHN TYLER.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 22, 1827.

COMMERCE WITH THE BRITISH COLONIES. Mr. Johnston, (of Louisiana,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill "to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and the Colonies of Great Britain," accompanied by a voluminous report on the subject.

The bill was read and ordered to a second reading; and on motion of Mr. Silsbee to print 3000 copies of the report for the use of the Senate, a very animated debate ensued, in which Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Silsbee, Mr. Johnston, (of La.) and Mr. Woodbury engaged. The question was taken on Mr. Silsbee's motion, which was carried.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. Silsbee presented the memorial of the citizens of several towns in Massachusetts, praying that the bill now before the Senate, for reducing the duty on imported salt, may not be passed. Laid on the table.

Mr. Holmes presented the petition of the towns of Saco and —, in Maine, praying that their harbors may be improved by the erection of piers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Silsbee presented the petition of the town of Marblehead, in Massachusetts, for a similar improvement of the harbor of that town. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The bill "to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," was then taken up as in Committee of the Whole.

The question was on the motion of Mr. Branch, to strike out the 93d section.

The motion was supported, in a series of remarks, by Mr. Branch and Mr. Van Buren, and opposed by Mr. Rowan, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Johnston, (of Ky.) Before the question was taken, Mr. Benton moved that the Senate adjourn; which prevailed, and the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Holmes, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject was referred, reported the bill "to allow the citizens of the Territory of Michigan to elect the members of the Legislative Council, and for other purposes," without amendment.

Mr. Holmes stated that the Legislative Council of Michigan was in session, and that it was important that some of the provisions of the bill should now be acted on by them. The bill is like that passed for the Territory of Florida, and the Committee have seen nothing in it which requires amendment. With this explanation, he moved that all the orders of the day should be postponed, for the purpose of reading the bill the third time. This was agreed to.

The bill was then considered as in Committee of the Whole, and no amendment having been proposed, it was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Van Buren presented the petition of sundry officers of the revolutionary army, praying remuneration for their services during that war. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate then proceeded, as in Committee of the Whole, to consider the bill "to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the U. States."

The motion of Mr. Branch to strike out the 93d section of the bill, being still under deliberation, the section was read; when Mr. Berrien rose, and addressed the Senate in a speech of considerable length, in opposition to the motion, and in favor of the principles of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Woodbury, who spoke in favor of the motion—and he was succeeded by Mr. Tazewell, on the same side, and in opposition to the bill generally.

IN THE HOUSE.

Monday, Jan. 22.

Petitions were presented to-day by Messrs. Kidder, Sprague, O'Brien, Herick, and Anderson, of Maine.

The Committee on Commerce to whom the subject was referred by resolution, reported a bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the U. States and Great Britain, read first and second time, and referred to Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union, and 2000 additional copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wickliffe, in pursuance of notice given, introduced a bill to regulate the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and moved its reference to a Select Committee to be appointed for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Mixin: Ordered, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of further extending the time of issuing and locating Military and Warrants to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, and whether means ought not to be adopted to bring to them or their heirs, a knowledge of their rights.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

On motion of Mr. Sprague: Ordered, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum of money to remove the obstructions at Lovejoy's Narrows, so called, in the Kennebec river, in Maine.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting a list from the Register, of the balances standing on the books of the Revenue, which have remained unsettled by the Collectors of the Customs and others, due for more than three years.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Burges presented an amendment to the bill for the "relief of the surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army," which he was desirous to have printed in order to prevent any delay for want of it when that bill should be again called up.—On motion of Mr. Burges, the amendment was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Maine Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 26.

Order of Notice was reported on petition of John Dole and others; Joseph E. Foxcroft; and True Bradbury & others. Leave to withdraw Petition, was granted to Cyrus Shaw and others; Geo. F. Richardson and others; Moses Adams; Jos. Burnell; and Selectmen of Hiram.

Leave to bring in Bill, was granted to William Mason and others.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

York County Courts. The petition of Nathaniel Hill and others, that all the Courts in York County may be held at one place, came from the House referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Senate nonconcurring the House in such reference, and referred the same to Messrs. Washburn and Churchill, with such as the House may join.

Leave to bring in Bill, was granted to the Proprietors of Somerset Bridge; Samuel A. Bradley and others; and the Selectmen of Portland.

Petition of Asa Cole and others, was taken from the files on motion of Mr. Hathaway, and referred to the Committee on the Incorporation of Towns.

Monday, Jan. 29.

Leave to withdraw Petition was granted to Samuel Chesley and others.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Petition of the Judge of Probate for Washington County, for increase of salary, was read and committed.

Order of Notice was granted on petition of Noah Chandler.

Leave to bring in Bill, was granted to John Wood.

Leave to withdraw Petition was granted to William Rice; and Jacob Longfellow and others.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Southwick was added to the Committee on State Lands.

Bill to incorporate the Handel Musical Society in Fayette, was read a second time and passage refused.

Resolve in favor of the town of Calais was read a second time and passage refused.

Bills passed to be engrossed, to change the name of the town of Montgomery; for the further protection of towns from fire; and to enlarge and extend the powers of the Proprietors of Somerset Bridge.

Message from the Governor transmitting a Resolution of the Legislature of Georgia in favor of an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, was read, and with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Literature, &c.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

Leave to bring in Bill, was granted to Marshfield Steele and others.

Leave to withdraw Petition was granted to George Thacher.

On motion of Mr. Stebbins, the Committee on Pensions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the incorporation of voluntary associations Bible Societies, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

IN THE HOUSE.

Friday, Jan. 26.

The Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the sale of all articles by the decimal hundred, which are usually sold by weight.

Messrs. Osgood of Fryeburg, and Smith of Newfield, had leave of absence during the next week.

Petition of George W. Webster concerning Passamaquoddy Bank, was read and committed.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

Bills enacted, to incorporate the Trustees of the Charity Fund of Mount Vernon Chapter; to change the name of North-Hill; additional act to incorporate Thomaston Bank.

Monday, Jan. 29.

Bills passed to be engrossed, to incorporate the town of Abbot; to incorporate Eugene Company in Winthrop; and to incorporate the Handel Musical Society in Fayette.

On motion of Mr. Emerson of Harrison, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the law respecting Roads, so that complaints for bad roads may be made to the Courts of Sessions instead of a Grand Jury.

On motion of Mr. Adams of Portland, the Committee on State Lands was instructed to report a statement of the quantity of land sold, and the amount of sales of said lands, and all other property sold under the provisions of an act providing for the sale and settlement of the public lands, also the sums expended in the payment of Salaries, Agencies, making bridges and roads, and other incidental expenses, &c., and also what sum has been paid into the State Treasury and of the sales as above, and what part of the securities held for any part of said property may be considered good; and also to inquire into the expediency of repealing the Resolve providing for the appointment of an Auditor of the Land Agent's Accounts.

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Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Petition, of Daniel Rose, Warden of the State Prison, for an increase of salary, was read and committed.

Most of the session was spent in considering the Resolve respecting the Seat of Government.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Petition of Hiram Holmes for change of name, was read and committed.

Resolve respecting the Seat of Government was again taken up, and after a long debate passed to be engrossed—Yeas 83, Nays 57.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

Additional act respecting the assessment and collection of taxes passed to be enacted.

Resolve granting a township of land for the use of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary was laid on the table by Mr. Evans of Gardiner, read once, and Tuesday next assigned for a second reading.

Most of the session was taken up in discussing the Bill establishing the County of Waldo.

FOREIGN.

[From the Boston Centinel.]

We have been favored with Paris papers to the evening of the 13th December.—They afford but few events not previously received from England.

The Austrian troops in Naples were preparing to evacuate that kingdom entirely; but will form an army of observation of 6000 men, in the States of the Church, at the request of the Pope.

ITEMS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

PORTUGUESE AFFAIRS. No new event of moment had occurred on this subject. The insurrectionary movements of the Anti-Constitutionalists in the interior of Portugal and the incursions therein by the Portuguese deserters and *Infantas* are corroborated; but there was no additional testimony that either of them had any countenance from the Spanish Cabinet, and there was evidence, that the Spanish Minister of War had issued an order, that all the Portuguese Constitutionalists who may be taken prisoners by the Portuguese Insurgents and sent into Spain, shall be treated with kindness and hospitality. It appeared apparent, that all the aid given to the Portuguese deserters in Spain was from Priests and Ultra-Royalists, secretly conveyed, and by the lawless *Guerrillas*, who always join the first belligerents who take the field. The Portuguese Princess Royal had repeated to the Congress, that her Brother, Prince Miguel, had disavowed the Proclamation which the Insurgents had issued in his name; that the Courts of France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, had given the most satisfactory instruction to their Ministers on the new order of things in Portugal; and that it was owing to the disorganized state of the army, that she had been obliged to call the militia into temporary service, and to demand aid of her English ally.

The British King's message was reported to have occasioned a decline in the French Consuls from above par to 97 1-2; but part of the decline was also attributed to the failure of the large houses of Falconet & Co. in Naples, and of Wap and Vanderbodin in Rotterdam. Some of the Paris *adits* announced, that fresh troops had been ordered to enter Spain; that M. Fillele, (whose policy is pacific) would be compelled to resign, and that war will ensue; while others asserted that the French troops in Spain will be withdrawn, to afford the best evidence to their British allies, that they give no countenance to the aggressors against Portugal; and that France and England understand each other perfectly well. Little credit, however is to be given, to Paris "adits," or to Madrid "extracts of letters." Time has proved them to be most wretched conjurers. The *Moniteur* and *Etoile* publish facts, and not prophecies.

One of their *al-aruties* is the report, that the Portuguese Insurgents had been supplied with 2000 French muskets from Pampluna, with the knowledge of the French Ambassador at Madrid—which Ambassador had left Madrid some time before. Some of the French paragraphists evidently mistake the nature of the British measures respecting Portugal; and apprehended a war between England and France.—The better informed knew, that the British King, and Mr. Canning, his minister, both expressly declared, that those measures had been taken with the knowledge and concurrence of their allies, the French Government; and the *Moniteur*, in giving the King's Message, and Mr. Canning's speech, did not, of course, make any comment on them.

Lisbon letters of the 6th Dec. received at Havre, mention, that the Portuguese Insurgents had been beaten by the Portuguese militia. The principal officers of the Portuguese deserters are the celebrated Gen. SARRIEN, and the marquis de CHAVES.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

One of the most tremendous and awfully destructive storms of wind and snow ever experienced in the Highlands of Scotland, took place on the 24th and 25th of Nov. last. The loss of human life, which had already been ascertained in Perth and Inverness shires, is deplorable; and the destruction of sheep and cattle in the Highland districts generally, is stated to have been immense. It being the time of Martinmas Fair at Inverness, numbers of poor country people in returning home on the night of the 24th lost their lives. The snow is represented to have drifted in some places in the Highlands, South of Inverness, to the depth of 100 feet. The Caledonian Stage Coach, between Perth and Inverness, was left buried in the snow—the passengers made their way on foot to the latter place. The suffering and narrow escapes of some of the travellers upon the different roads, as detailed in the papers, are almost incredible.

[From the Perth Courier.]

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN THE HIGHLANDS. One of the most tremendous and awfully destructive storms of wind and snow ever experienced in this country, devastated the Highlands of Perth and Inverness shire, on Friday and Saturday last. The loss of human life, already ascertained, is deplorable; and the destruction of sheep and cattle in the Highland districts, is said to be immense. In a letter from Inverness, addressed to a gentleman in this town, we find it stated, that "such a dreadful storm had never been known there, as on Friday—a strong north east wind, with heavy snow, so thick and dark, that one's sight could not penetrate it a dozen of yards. This continued all day. In the evening less snow fell, but the wind continued awful during the night. It being our Martinmas market, numbers of poor people from the country attending the fair, lost their lives on this dreadful night. I have heard that eleven dead bodies have already been found among the snow." It farther appears, from the same letter, that the roads to the eastward and northward of Inverness, are so much obstructed as to prevent the arrival of stage coaches; and the mails have, with much difficulty and exertion, arrived there about twelve hours beyond their regular time. The snow, it is added, in the Highlands, south of Inverness, is drifted in some places to the depth of 100 feet.

Among the mountains of our own country, the storm was no less dreadful. The Caledonian stage coach, between Perth and Inverness, lies buried in the snow at the hill called Drumachder, near Dalnacardoch. Some of the passengers arrived here on Monday night, having travelled a great part of the way on foot. The guard reports that on the lee side of the mountains and rocks, the snow is drifted to a depth far exceeding 100 feet.—A man and a woman have been found dead among the snow near Moulin. Two commercial travellers left Pitman after dinner on Friday afternoon, immediately before the approach of the storm in that quarter, with the expectation of reaching Dalwhinnie, a distance of 13 miles that evening. They had proceeded only a few miles, when the fury of the storm, and the depth of the snow, rendered it impossible to proceed. They attempted to return, but found the obstacle still greater, and were ultimately obliged to leave their horses and gigs, and attempted to go forward on foot. After passing a dismal night, groping in the dark, they reached Dalwhinnie on Sunday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in so exhausted a state, that it was a considerable time till they could give any account of their disasters. The collars of their great coats, and the handkerchiefs they had wrapped about their throats, were so hard frozen that they had to be removed by cutting them with penknives. When they had recovered strength so far as to give any directions, they mentioned where the horses had been left; and as soon as the fury of the storm had abated, some men set out on foot, and I found the horses still alive, but completely covered with snow.

In Perth and the low country adjacent there was comparatively little snow, but the cold was intense, and the wind blew a perfect hurricane.—Trees in various quarters were broken down. Between Crieff and Perth, we are informed, numbers of large trees were torn up by the roots; and many of them lying across the road. The mail coach from Perth to Glasgow was detained nearly two hours, before the road could be cleared so as to enable her to proceed. The destruction of live stock in the Highlands is great, and being almost the sole property in that country, must be severely felt by the proprietors. Out of flocks of sheep, consisting of 1000, not above 100 have, in many instances, been saved, and those who still survive cannot find sustenance, nor will the snow permit of their being removed to the low country. The loss of life, both as regards the human and brute creation, has not yet been ascertained, and it is

feared that many must have occurred, arriving from the firming of these mountains having become to-day—several observed floating

[From the

DREADFUL STORM 21st inst. this p visited by a stormous in its character effects, that the remain for many who were witness o'clock that morn with fury, accom ing snow, and sleet, in a manner the hope for the thing that might The Martinmas here that pay, w of leading many the town was m have been expe the weather. D day, and the fol continued unabl it became a malle one house or stre tie or no business streets, many of groups to the s closes in town, n houses—and it is the necessarily p people to these p several of the a must be ascribed, people venturing to their places of is variously estim tainty, however, or 12 perished in ness.

A man and wo next morning near two other persons this town to Nai name of Grant, a by a sister, who expired at the Br in a short distanc Two young men Strathdearn in the in a state of exha and died shortly t the hands of sou were administering men, (Alexander Peter Cameron, a dead—the former the latter near Ar tween Urquhart a man and her son, were likewise fou near the Church d in 200 yards of th there is the certai at least having pe A tailor of the n Garmabeg, in Urqu Friday for his ow since been heard

Two of the she Borlum, near Fort wise been missing is feared that the to this melancholy were found on the and powerless co kind administration neighbors, they h covered. The ac as our means of in equally disastrous Alexander," belon well as two new sc and belonging to complete wrecks i Two vessels wer Speymouth; and Solfield. The Aul was driven ashore Findhorn, four mil are happy to find vessel, that the cr vessel has not recee age, and that the landing, will be al

The Raleigh (N stage crossed the renton, on the ice, circumstance which fore since the year the Cape Fear was ashore, also, for '83.

INDIAN DISTURB The Gazette of the learn, from the Tal that seven Indians same who butcher Carr—made an of Mr. Adams ne They did 10 injury three of them were from Jackson and C Tallahassee, had bee ing the woods, but sol. Thirty Indian Appalachicola had Bran, Indian Agen ed would be station at St. Marks. Coe ors had returned a home; and it was b en Indians were the evined hostile inte ing the above, we letter which says th that Neamatia is a of hostile Indians— yet been seen.

feared that many melancholy instances must have occurred. Reports are hourly arriving from various quarters, confirming these fears. The snow in the mountains having begun to dissolve, the Tay has become considerably swollen to-day—several dead sheep have been observed floating down.

[From the Inverness Courier.]

DREADFUL STORM. Friday last, the 21st inst. this part of the country was visited by a storm, at once so tempestuous in its character, and disastrous in its effects, that the remembrance of it will remain for many years to come, with all who were witnesses of it. About seven o'clock that morning, the gale burst out with fury, accompanied with thick falling snow, and occasional showers of sleet, in a manner that afforded but little hope for the safety of any living thing that might be exposed to its fury. The Martinmas market, which was held here that day, was the means, however, of leading many persons from home, and the town was more crowded than could have been expected from the state of the weather. During the whole of that day, and the following night, the storm continued unabated, and even in town, it became a matter of peril to pass from one house or street to another. As little or no business could be done in the streets, many of the people resorted in groups to the shelter afforded by the closes in town, and others to the public houses—and it is to be feared that to the necessarily prolonged visits of the people to these places of entertainment, several of the accidents of that night must be ascribed. The loss of lives of people venturing home from the town to their places of abode in the country, is variously estimated; there is a certainty, however, that no fewer than 11 or 12 perished in the vicinity of Inverness.

A man and woman were found dead next morning near Castle Stewart, and two other persons died on the road from this town to Nairn. A woman of the name of Grant, although accompanied by a sister, who could afford little help, expired at the Bridge of Moniac, within a short distance of her own house. Two young men who left town for Strathdearn in the evening, were found in a state of exhaustion by the way side, and died shortly thereafter, while under the hands of some kind friends, who were administering to their relief. Two men, (Alexander Fraser, a laborer, and Peter Cameron, a weaver,) were found dead—the former near Caidrash, and the latter near Ardebrean, in the hill between Urquhart and the Aird; a woman and her son, a boy 15 years of age, were likewise found dead at Duntemple, near the Church of Boleskie, and within 200 yards of their own door. Thus, there is the certainty of eleven persons at least having perished that evening. A tailor of the name of Fraser, from Garabeg, in Urquhart, left Arichan on Friday for his own house, and has not since been heard of.

Two of the shepherds on the farm of Borlum, near Fort Augustus, have likewise been missing since Friday; and it is feared that these last must be added to this melancholy list of deaths. Many were found on the roads in an exhausted and powerless condition; but by the kind administration of passers-by and neighbors, they have providentially recovered. The accounts from sea, so far as our means of information extend, are equally disastrous. The "John and Alexander," belonging to this port, as well as two new schooners built at Spey, and belonging to Banff, have become complete wrecks in the harbor of Banff. Two vessels were driven ashore at Spymouth; and a vessel was lost at Sotfield. The Aulaskinch of Aberdeen was driven ashore on the old bar of Findhorn, four miles below Nairn; we are happy to add with respect to this vessel, that the crew are safe, that the vessel has not received any serious damage, and that the cargo which is now landing, will be almost preserved.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Star says that the stage crossed the Roanoke, near Warrenton, on the ice, on the 2d ult. a circumstance which has not occurred before since the year '83. We learn that the Cape Fear was frozen over at Aver-sborough, also, for the first time since '83.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES. The Pensacola Gazette of the 28th ult. says "we learn from the Tallahassee Intelligencer, that seven Indians supposed to be the same who butchered the family of Mr. Carr—made an attack on the family of Mr. Adams near the Ocilla river. They did no injury to the family, but three of them were killed. The troops from Jackson and Gadsden Counties, and Tallahassee, had been industriously scouring the woods, but had been unsuccessful. Thirty Indian Warriors from the Appalachicola had arrived under Major Fagan, Indian Agent, and it was supposed to be stationed by the Governor at St. Marks. Cochran and his Warriors had returned and were on their way home; and it was believed that the seven Indians were the only ones who had evinced hostile intentions.—Since writing the above, we have seen a private letter which says that it is now believed that Neamatia is at the head of a party of hostile Indians—though he has not yet been seen.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY.....FEBRUARY 7, 1827.

SENATOR TO CONGRESS. Agreeable to appointment the Senate proceeded on Wednesday last, to elect on their part a Senator to the Congress of the United States;—the ballots were as follows:

For Ex-Governor PARRIS	11
" Hon. JOHN HOLMES	7
" " E. WHITMAN	1

and one Blank.

So that Ex-Governor PARRIS is elected in concurrence with the House a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next. This choice will give general satisfaction to our readers in this County. The *Lincoln Intelligencer* says, that Messrs. Dennett, Sweet and Emery of York, Dunlap, Churchill and Duon of Cumberland, Washburn and Grover of Oxford, Williams and Francis of Kennebec, and Balkam of Washington, supported Ex-Governor PARRIS;—Messrs. Stebbins, Parsons and Gardner of Lincoln, Southwick of Kennebec, Weston of Somerset, and Kimball and Hathaway of Hancock, supported the Hon. John Holmes;—Mr. Botman of Penobscot, supported Hon. E. WHITMAN;—and Mr. Elwell of Lincoln, gave the Blank vote. Whether this information is correct or not we do not pretend to say;—but we suppose that the *Intelligencer* has a friend at Court who gives the information.

It will be seen by the above that the Hon. AMOS K. PARRIS is elected to the National Senate, as successor to Mr. Holmes. This result will be very acceptable to the people of this State.—We could have wished that the Senate on the first ballot had followed the feelings of the people so strongly and truly indicated by the vote in the House of Representatives, and yet we feel no disposition to censure the Senators from York County for their first vote; on the contrary we do not see how under all circumstances they could have pursued a different course. As to the Senators from Lincoln County, they have certainly in this election been wise above what we can discern. In the secret motives and private understandings of politicians we do not profess to be very well informed; but reasoning from what light we have, we should pronounce this vote strange, "passing strange." Mr. Senator Parsons, the leader of the Lincoln Delegation, is said to be a man of figures, and we apprehend that in this business he has missed a figure, which may embarrass him in his future calculations.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. Considerable debate took place on Tuesday of last week, in the House of Representatives, respecting locating the Seat of Government for this State. In which Messrs. Adams, Mitchell and Swann of Portland, Evans of Gardiner, Davis of Augusta, Goodenow of Alfred, McCobb of Phippsburg, Jones of Bath, Vance of Baring, Carpenter of Howland, Shaw of Wiscasset, Mace of New-Gloucester, Bent of Bangor, Cobb of Waterville, Cobb of Durham, Alden of Brunswick, Pillsbury, of Eastport, Smith of Newfield, and Holt of this town, took parts.—Portland, Augusta, Waterville, Bangor and Wiscasset, were places named as suitable towns in which to locate the Seat of Government. In the discussion, Mr. Holt observed, that he was opposed to having our Seat of Government located at Waterville, as we were a commercial State, he thought that we ought to place our public buildings as near the sea board as we could compatible with safety, and that it would be much better for it to remain at Portland, than to remove it at present. The resolve finally passed the House establishing it at Augusta in 1835.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT. We learn from Portland, that the Governor and Council have appointed the Hon. WILLIAM KING, of Bath, and REUBEN McLELLAN, Esq. of Parsonfield, Commissioners under the "Resolve providing for the survey and establishment of the line between Maine and New-Hampshire."

CONGRESS. But few subjects of general interest has as yet been acted upon by this body. The *Bankrupt Bill* has been introduced into both Houses, and in the Senate its merits considerably discussed, and by the latest information from Washington it is thought it will pass that body; but in the House its fate is quite uncertain. The Bill for the relief of the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the American revolutionary army, has already occupied the attention of the House of Representatives; but it is very doubtful whether it becomes a law at this session. A new *Tariff Bill* has also been introduced, which has taken some time, and will probably take more—and as the present session of Congress will expire on the 3rd of March next, no doubt much of the important business will be left unfinished.

TRAIN WITH BRITISH COLONIES. In both Houses of Congress, yesterday, Reports were made, by Mr. J. S. JOYNTON, in the Senate, and by Mr. TOLLESON, in the House of Representatives, accompanied by bills in substantially the same form, for regulating trade and intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies.

The reports in both Houses are of considerable length, and exhibit much industry and research. Our readers will in a few days, have an opportunity of seeing them.

The object of the bill, it will be seen, is, to prevent the admission of any vessels into the ports of the United States, after the 30th day of September next, from the Colonies and possessions of Great Britain, including them all by name except Upper Canada; with a provision for the suspension of the act in either of two cases, viz: First, if the President shall receive satisfactory evidence that the ports in the British Colonies and Possessions are open to the admission of vessels of the United States, paying no higher or other duties than those levied on British vessels, and that our vessels are permitted to export therefrom the same produce, and on the same terms, as British vessels, then this act may be suspended by proclamation of the President. Secondly: the bill proposes the provision which Mr. GAZLAREN was authorized to propose to the British Government, viz: that if vessels of the United States are admitted into the British Colonies or Possessions, paying no higher duties than the vessels of Great Britain, and permitted to export thence, to any country except Great Britain, any articles which British vessels may export, then the President may declare, by proclamation, that British vessels arriving in the United States from the Colonies of Great Britain, shall not be subjected to any higher duties than vessels of the United States, &c.

From and after the date of such proclamation, in either case, the acts of Congress of 1818, 1820 and 1823, being all the acts restricting this trade, are declared to be repealed; the effect of which repeal will be, to leave British vessels at liberty to clear from the United States to any country whatever as our vessels may clear thence.

The general language of this act is to say to the British Government, if you will open the direct trade between the United States and the British Colonies, we will do the same: if you insist on the circuitous trade, we shall follow your lead. The bill seems to be framed in a spirit of amity, by which also the report of the Committee of Commerce in each House appears to be characterized. At this we are the more gratified, as we are decidedly opposed to any thing like a quarrel between the two nations upon any question such as the one involved in this controversy, which each nation has an indisputable right to act upon municipally, without offence to the other. We have no doubt that, in the end, Great Britain will see her interest in retracing her steps, seeing that the United States is entirely disposed to act towards her on principles of reciprocity.

Nat. Int. 18th ult.

DEEP SNOW. In Vermont the snow upon the mountains is said to be six feet deep, and in many places in that State and in New-York the roofs of houses have been crushed in by the weight of the snow which lodged on them.

CONTRAST. At Natches, (Mississippi), on the 25th of December, (Christmas), the weather was warm, peach trees were in full blossom, and the second crop of apples were as large as plums. It will be recollected that with us at that time the weather was very cold.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"The age of chivalry is gone." Mr. EDITOR.—If you think the following occurrence illustrative of the above sentiment of Burke worthy of notice, you will confer a favor by inserting it in your paper.—The town of Paris being divided into various religious societies, no provision is made by it as a corporate body for the ringing of the bell on the Sabbath at the only church in town possessed of one. The members of this religious society wanting either money or spirit, or both, to set their bell in motion—the world's people from regard to their own convenience as well as the propriety of the measure, proposed to be at one half of the expense of procuring some one to announce the commencement of divine service by ringing the bell on Sundays. But the church so warm on other themes was cold on this. The ladies to whom we are indebted for so much of the noise that is made in the world, having waited patiently the movements of those who arrogate to themselves the title of "the lords of creation," and waited in vain, at length resolved to take the business into their own hands. A subscription was set on foot among them, and in a few hours a fund was raised sufficient to carry into effect the proposed object, and the same evening the bell rang out a merry peal of woman's triumph and man's disgrace. Who witnessing these things "does not hang his head and blush to think himself a man."

COLLEGE.

NOTICE. On Wednesday Morning, 24th instant, a man was discovered in an out building, at South Boston, and from cold, or other causes, was speechless, and apparently insensible. He was carried, as soon as possible, to the House of Industry, where he died in the early part of the same day. He was a short, thick set man, of dark complexion, and appeared to be between

35 and 40 years of age. He was dressed in blue pantaloons, and short blue jacket, and was accompanied by a small yellow dog. Any information which can be given relative to the above person, will be thankfully received by the Directors of the House of Industry, at their room Fanenil Hall, or by Mr. William Stone, Superintendent, South Boston. Printers may serve the cause of humanity, and confer an act of kindness on the connexions of the deceased, by inserting the above in their respective Newspapers.

Doston, 26th January, 1827.

☞ We have been requested to give notice that the Rev. GEORGE BARRIS will preach in the Universalist Meeting-house in this village, on the third Sabbath (18th) of this month.

☞ Rev. SYLVANUS CONN will preach at the Free Meeting-house in Poland, on the same day.

Died.

In Pittston, Capt. William Crowell, formerly of Falmouth, Mass.—On the 12th ult. Major Henry Smith, in the 90th year of his age. He was a native of Germany—emigrated to America when quite young, and served in the provincial army in the old French war—was at the famous attack on Ticonderoga in 1728, and saw Lord Howe fall—the year following, fought under Gen. Wolfe, at the taking of Quebec—and at the close of the war married and settled in Pittston, where he has left about one hundred descendants.

In Sunkhaze, M. Miss Mary Lowe, aged 14.—She was standing with her back to the fire, when her clothing, which was entirely of cotton, took fire and she was entirely enveloped in flames;—she ran out of the house and fell into the snow, and her younger brother threw water upon her; but the fire consumed all her clothing except that part upon which she fell, leaving her in the most distressing situation. The unfortunate girl survived the accident only about three days.

OBITUARY.

Notice of Miss Lucinda A. Shackley, whose death we noticed in our last paper.

We are aware that when private individuals become the subject of panegyric, but little notice is taken of it except by the friends of the deceased, still we cannot in justice to her memory forbear remarking that by the death of this young woman, one of the fairest flowers of our village is cut off from among us.

By this dispensation of Providence her parents have sustained the loss of a dutiful child, one who could bear a part in their afflictions, and who could pour into their bosoms the balm of consolation. The surviving children have been deprived of a kind sister, to whom they looked for much assistance in ascending the hill of science; for possessing a patient and persevering mind, in scholarship she was without a rival among her classmates.

A large concourse of weeping friends around her dying bed, and a larger at her interment, evinced that her loss was severely felt by them. In the bible class to which she belonged a blank has been made not easily to be filled.

During her long sickness, that patience, for which she, in health, was so eminently distinguished, shone conspicuous. Not a murmur was heard from her lips, and when conversing on the subject, notwithstanding she expressed a wish to recover, she manifested a great desire that her will might be swallowed up in the will of God.

But, alas! she has gone to "that country from whose bourn no traveller returns;" all that is mortal of her is deposited in "the house appointed for all the living;" but her virtues remain as an example for her associates. Ye who were of her acquaintance, imitate them. Let this be to us a striking lesson of the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of being prepared to "wait patiently till our change come."

But, has she gone forever? Are these all that remain of our friend? No! we trust "there is a better and immortal part that will survive the grave;" and one, who knew her worth, and who will long and fondly revere her memory, feels much consolation in the hope that her soul now rests on the bosom of her God, where it will "flourish in immortal bloom."

[Comm.]

FOR SALE.

A FARM, in the South part of Norway, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Nathaniel Millett, containing about fifty-three acres—has on it a small House, a Barn and a thrifty young orchard—will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, at Norway village.

HENRY RUST.

Norway, Feb. 6, 1827. 136.

LEVI STOWELL, Counsellor & Attorney at Law,

HAS opened an Office at Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, where he will give diligent attention to business entrusted to him.

Dixfield, Jan. 28, 1827.

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS WARES.

JOSEPH LEACH, No. 6, MERCHANT'S ROW, Middle-Street, HAS JUST received large addition to his Stock which now makes his assortment complete, comprising every article kept in a Crockery Ware Store, which will be sold low.

☞ Constantly on hand Prime Assorted CRATES put up expressly for Country Trade. ☞ Purchasers are invited to call.

Portland, Jan. 9, 1827. 6w 133

LA GRANGES OINTMENT. THE subscriber has made arrangements to be constantly supplied with this valuable Ointment, for the cure of the SALT RHEUM and other cutaneous diseases.—A new and fresh supply just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, Feb. 7. JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Rev. Mr. STREETER'S *THANKSGIVING SERMON* Jan. 9.

Sheriff's Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford County, that his present Commission as Sheriff will expire on the 10th inst. that he has been re-appointed, and shall be qualified under his new Commission on Monday the 12th.—Those who wish to be Deputies, must take new Commissions, and all will guard against mistakes.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

Hebron, Feb. 6, 1827. 138

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of instruction in Hebron Academy, will commence on Wednesday the twenty-first day of February next; still under the tuition of Mr. SIMON PARSONS, A. M. whose services hitherto have given so much satisfaction.

The attention of youth of both sexes is again invited to this seminary.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

Jan. 30, 1827. 138

NO MISTAKE!!!

BRADLEY & DOW

HAVE just received ONE HUNDRED HAND AND TEN PIECES of fine, superfine, blue, black, olive, claret, and mixt

Broadcloths & Cassimeres, which are offered very low—say ten per cent. lower than "Auction Prices."

—ALSO—

50 pieces SATINETTS, 20 bales SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, with a general assortment of prime British and American

Piece Goods, all which they will sell at prices lower than ever before offered in this market, for "Sixteen Years."

Portland, Dec. 22. 9wis 131

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the third day of March next, at one of the clock P. M. at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Turner, the home Farm on which JOHN GORHAM, of Turner, now lives; in order to raise the sum of Nine Hundred Dollars and fifty-four cents; or so great a part thereof as said Farm will raise for the purpose of paying the just debts of SAMUEL GORHAM, late of said Turner, deceased, with charges of Administration.

Conditions of payment, made known at the time of sale.

Said Farm will be sold subject to a right of Dower by the Widow.

JOSHUA WHITMAN, Administrator on the estate of Samuel GORHAM, late of Turner, deceased.

Turner, January 23, 1827. 136

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Esq. Judge of Probate of Wills for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of ELIJAH SOULE, late of Hartford, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed from the twenty-third day of January inst. to bring and prove their claims, and that they will attend that service at the dwelling-house of Cyrus Thompson, in Hartford, on the fourth Saturday of June next, and third Saturday of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of each of those days.

CYRUS THOMPSON, BENJAMIN THOMAS, Commissioners.

Hartford, Jan. 30, 1827. 136

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold by order of the Court of Probate for the County of Penobscot, on Saturday the seventeenth day of February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-house of JESSE STONE, of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, Innholder, so much of the Real Estate of BEN DENNETT, late of Newport, in the said County of Penobscot, yeoman, deceased, as will produce the sum of one hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased.—The Estate offered for sale, lies in said town of Livermore, and consists of about twenty acres of LAND, being a good lot situated near the Southwest corner of land lately owned by Ephraim Child.

Conditions—will be made known at the time and place of sale.

DENNIS DENNETT, Administrator.

Elm, Jan. 23, 1827. *135

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord eight hundred and twenty seven—

ISAAC PARSONS, Administrator with the Will annexed, on the estate of AMOS BROWN, late of Buckfield, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy: Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. *136

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord eight hundred and twenty seven—

SIMEON WATERS, Administrator on the estate of PEREZ HOWARD, deceased, having presented his second and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Waters give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge. A true Copy: Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Rg. Str. *136

THE BOWER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
LINES

Written on hearing of the Disaster at the
White Hills.

'Twas evening;
And the clouded canopy of heaven,
Black with tempestuous columns, roll'd along
By furious winds, frown'd on the lower world,
Where darkness almost to be felt prevail'd,
Save when the vivid streaks of lightning
Blaz'd
From east to west in awful majesty;
While thunder bursting in tremendous peals,
Made nature tremble from its lowest bed,
Almost as though its final end had come.
The clouds no longer able to retain
The watery element to such extent,
As then seem'd heap'd within their light em-
brace,
Pour'd forth in dreadful torrents floods of
rain.
Ah, what a night was this! What awful
scene!
The mountain's tops fill'd with the liquid
flood,
Shrink 'neath the dreadful force, and down
are hurld,
Towards the vale below, in awful haste.
Trees, earth and rocks immerge in the mass
Of horrid desolation down the steep,
Without the least obstruction or control,
Till dashed tremendous in the flood below.
Look on the mountain's sides, and there be-
hold

'Where lately in full pride the forest waved,
And nature smil'd amid the sidelong groves;
Where beauty wander'd all along the steep
In wild variety and graced each scene.
What a sad change! What sudden, dreadful
change!
Now all is naked, desolate and drear.
But had the landscape only felt the scourge
Of cruel fate, and suffered by the power,
My feeble pen would now forego the theme
And give the subject o'er for abler ones—
I'd scarcely sigh nor think to shed a tear,
But soon forget it 'midst our common woes.
And why not now? why linger round a spot
So desolate—so lost to every charm?
Alas, to tell fond nature bids me weep!
But tears cannot avail or bring relief.

See, on the mountain's side one narrow spot
That 'scap'd the o'erwhelming slide, now
left alone,
As seemingly more sacred than the rest;
There on the narrow space, while either way
Destruction's lonely track alone remains,
Stands the lone-vestige of an hapless cot;
'Tis left amidst the waste—but left alone
Without one human being there to tell
The tale of other's woes or feel their own.
Poor fellow-mortals! and ah, cruel fate!
Warn'd of approaching danger, seek them flee
Their tender, tender habitation, for the place
Of safety, House, fireside and home is left—
Is left behind—and every comfort now
So dear to life, when danger is not near,
Is all forgot as less than nothing worth.

All worldly things are now not worth a name,
When death, untimely death is rushing on,
Perhaps to meet them ere one moment's past,
Without a guide amidst the howling waste;
In darkness, deathlike darkness, see them
grope—
They know not where, but hope to find the
place,

Where danger cannot come. Such hopes
are vain—
Such place, alas, is nowhere to be found!
But dire destruction hasting on apace,
With dread, tremendous haste, o'er takes their
steps.

And buried Father, Mother, Children, all
Alike in instant death. Amid the mass
Imminging all are crush'd and hurried down
To unknown depths, beyond poor mortals'
reach!

No father there is left to mourn and weep
For wife and children near and dear to him;
No mother there to sigh for her dear babe,
Or older offspring dear to nature's self.
As nature's self is dead. The too is gone!
No daughter there is left to wait her lot,
To trim her heaving breast with sable weeds,
Or stain her glowing cheeks with tears of
grief.

Her tears are shed—her only hope in life,
Her guide thro' tender years, herself and all
That yet had been or hope had seen, is gone!
Death's dark shadow only there remains
To tell the dread heart-rending tale of woe.

Alas, how tender is the thread of life!
How little think we when in health and ease,
Untroubled by disappointments, care or pain,
How soon the scene may change, and all our
joys
And all the comforts, pleasures, charms of
life,
Be blown away like chaff before the wind—
Death close the scene and leave no vestige
here.

Thus 'twas with those:
Fresh morning found them cheerful, healthy,
gay;
The tender wife embraced her darling babe,
And smiled to see her family so gay;
The worthy husband shar'd a welcome smile
From her he loved—his children dear—and all
Seem'd as it should; but ere another day
Down'd on this world of woe, and sleeping
man

Or silent nature woke again to life,
Death, cruel death, o'erwhelm'd them like a
flood,
And swept them from the face of nature's
page
Immediate!

methinks I see them groping in the wild,
And calling one to other to assist their sight;
While dying shrieks just sinking into death,
Break thro' the tempest-beaten air, till all
Is drown'd beneath the blast.

Who now can pass this desolate spot
And not let fall a tear of sympathy?
The feeling heart must surely breathe a sigh
For the sad fate of those who moulder here;
Memory shall wander o'er the sacred spot,
When time has changed the prospect to the
eye

Of those who there may gaze and tell the
tale
Of all that happen'd in their youthful days.
Children shall learn it of their sires, and tell
The same to theirs;—thus ages yet to come
Shall learn their fate; and Memory's monu-
ment

Shall raise the majestic 'mid these barren peaks
And tell to man—Here lies the dead.

A PRETTY RIDDLE. "I will consent
to all you desire," said a young female
to her lover, "on condition that you
give me what you have not, what you
never can have, and yet what you can
give me."—What did she ask him for?
A husband.

THE OLIO.

JONATHAN AND THE CAROLINIANS. An
agent for a wooden-clock manufactory,
left Connecticut a few years ago with a
large quantity of his ware, for a southern
market. In passing through South Car-
olina, he found a ready sale for his
clocks, and, having disposed of them all
but one, he began to retrace his steps;
but on arriving at a place where he had
disposed of one of his clocks, the pur-
chaser challenged him with being a
cheat; that his clock would not go.
Jonathan looked at the clock, and very
gravely observed, "that he had one
bad clock which he did not intend to
sell, but through mistake you have got
the one. I have an excellent one left,
the price is but two dollars more, and
I will warrant it to run forever." The
exchange was made, and the purchaser
did not object to the difference in the
price. The trick proved so successful,
that Jonathan continued the same route
home which he had travelled on going
out, keeping one clock to exchange for
those that would not go, which proved
to be the case at almost every stopping
place.

HANGED OR NOT HANGED. The follow-
ing letter has been addressed to the edi-
tor of the Irish Observer:

"Sir,—A paper called the Limerick
Chronicle, which was received in the
County of Cork on the 10th of April,
stating that I was hanged on that day
which was the cause of great grief and
other inconvenience to my relations, the
O'Sullivan's, in that country. Now this
is to request that your worship would
be so good as to allow me to say, con-
trary to any thing that the Limerick Chro-
nicle may allege to that effect, that I am
not hanged nor was not hanged upon
that day; for I am still alive and well,
thank God, though the Chronicle was
so good as to give my dying declaration.
Now sir, further to prove that I am alive,
I beg your pardon to state that the pa-
per, as I am told, which gave an account
of my execution at two o'clock, was print-
ed at eleven the same day—and this, I
think, is full confirmation of the fact of
my being alive, seeing that the gentle-
man of the Chronicle newspaper could
not know at eleven what took place at
two. So, Sir, your humble servant to
command,

"THOMAS O'SULLIVAN.

"County Gal, Limerick, April 30, 1824.

"Notabene.—My first cousin Morly
O—, went into mourning, and Judy,
my aunt's sister, was murdered with the
grief. See what comes of false news,
Sir."

ANECDOTE OF FRANKLIN. When Frank-
lin went to England previous to the
breaking out of the American war, he
stepped into Mr. Hett's printing office,
in Wild-street, London, and going up to
a particular press, he thus addressed the
two men who were working: "Come,
my friends, we will drink together; it
is now forty years since I worked like
you, at this press, as a journeyman
printer." On this he sent for a gallon
of porter, and they drank "Success to
PRINTING."

A certain young man who had a
sweet tooth, used to be always on the
watch when cake or candy was making.
One evening a number of girls were
making molasses candy, and knowing
his repeated depredations on that ar-
ticle, determined on playing him a trick:
—They therefore took the candy off
the fire and hung a pot of tar in its
place. Soon after our young hero en-
tered very cautiously, and taking a large
spoonful, and thinking he heard some-
one coming he clasp'd it hastily into his
mouth and ran into the street bawling;
upon which a person passing inquired
what was the matter, he cried out "my
mouth is full of hot tar!"

[Boston City Eagle.

An Irish gentleman having a pair of
new boots sent home to him, proceeded
to try them on; but, after a great deal
of labor, and pulling and straining, till
from the blisters on his hands he could
no longer continue the violent exertion,
he desisted, declaring that he perceived
very clearly that he should never get
those boots on till he had worn them a day
or two.

A Lawyer being sick, made his last
will, and gave all his estate to fools and
mad men. Being asked the reason for
so doing, "from such," said he, "I had
it, and to such I give it again."

FOR SALE,

A GOOD FARM, in the South part of
Paris, on the Portland Road, containing
about 120 acres, a good House and Barn
standing thereon, with a good Orchard, and
other matters convenient.

Also—3 Lots of Land, in Foxcroft,
County Penobscot.

Also—5 Lots in Woodstock, Oxford
County.—The above was a part of the estate
of the late Mr. Stephen Robinson, and will be
sold on reasonable terms, by his heirs.

Apply to
LEVI STOWELL,
Paris, January 6, 1827.

OPODELDOC.

THE subscriber has been appointed agent
for selling Johnson's Opodeldoc—both at
wholesale and retail. Physicians, Traders,
and others, can be supplied on the most rea-
sonable terms.

ASA BARTON.
Norway, Feb. 7.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Homestead FARM of the
late Elijah Bates, situated in Paris, con-
taining about 100 acres of Land, consisting
of due proportions of Woodland, Mowing,
Pasture, Orchard, and Tillage; has a con-
venient one story House, a good sized Barn,
out buildings, &c. Said Farm is well Water-
ed, well fenced with Stone Wall, and in other
respects, in a good state of repair, and
cuts from 25 to 30 tons Hay annually.

Also—100 acre Lot, with some im-
provements, adjoining said Farm, will be sold
with, or without the Farm, as may suit the
purchaser.—Persons desirous of purchasing
valuable Real Estate, would do well to ex-
amine. Any further information may be had
by calling on the subscriber.

Unless the above be sold at private sale
it will be sold at Auction on the premises, on
Wednesday the 14th of February next, at
eleven o'clock, A. M. At the same time and
place, will be sold at Auction, the following
articles of Personal Property, belonging to
the estate:

500 bushels POTATOES;
A quantity of CORN and GRAIN;
Several tons HAY;
And sundry other Articles.

TERMS OF SALE—Liberal, and will be
made known at the time and place of Sale.
ASAPH KITTREDGE, Adm'r.

Paris, Dec. 7, 1826.

All persons indebted to the above Es-
tate, whose terms of credit has expired, are
requested to settle the same previous to that
time.

NEW STORE.

New Goods.

JOSEPH HARROD
IS NOW OPENING for sale, an extensive
assortment of

English, French, India,
& American
PIECE GOODS.

—LIKEWISE—
A great variety of Common, Fine, Super
and Extra Superfine

Ridderminster Carpetings
with Medallion and Drop Figures.

VENETIAN FLOOR & STAIR
CARPETS,
FRANK RUGS.

Carpet Bindings, &c.

—ALSO—
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
from No. 4, to 12,

At the NEW STORE, corner of Es-
change and Middle-streets.
Portland, Nov. 20, 1826. If 125

STATE OF MAINE.

To Stephen Chase, Esq. one of the Justices
of the Peace within and for the
County of Oxford.

WE the subscribers, five of the Propri-
etors of the township of Lovell, and
the township of Sweden, in the County of
Oxford, do hereby certify that we have
heretofore applied to you for a Warrant to call
a meeting of said Proprietors, to be held at
the dwelling house of Jony Wood, in Frye-
burg, in the County of Oxford, on Monday
the twelfth day of February next, at ten of
the clock in the forenoon, for the following
purposes, viz:

1st, To choose a Moderator.
2d, To choose a Clerk, Treasurer, and all
such officers as may be needful to transact
the business of said Proprietors.
3d, To accept the reports of committees
who have been heretofore appointed to lay
out their land in lots, and for other purposes.
4th, To raise such sum or sums of money
as will be necessary to defray the expenses
of the Proprietors, and to pay all debts in-
curred.

5th, To determine whether the Proprietors
will sell the residue of their lands, or timber,
or any part thereof, or both, in said town-
ships, to defray the expenses and demands
against said Proprietors, and if so, to fix upon
the manner of disposing of the same.
6th, To act upon all such matters and things
as shall be deemed necessary to close, and
finally finish the concerns of the Proprietors.

JOHN WOOD,
SAMUEL NEVINS,
BENJAMIN WEBBER,
ROBERT PAGE,
ABRAHAM ANDREWS.

Fryeburg, Jan. 4, 1827.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

To John Wood of Fryeburg, in
the County of Oxford, Esquire,
one of the Proprietors of the
township of Lovell, and of the town-
ship of Sweden, in the County of
Oxford, and one of the subscribers
of the foregoing application.

In the name of the State of Maine, you are
heretofore notified to notify and warn the
Proprietors of the township of Lovell, and
township of Sweden, in the County of Oxford,
to meet at the time and place, and for the
purposes expressed in the foregoing applica-
tion, and to act upon the several articles
mentioned therein; and you are required to
make due return of this Warrant, and of your
doings thereon, to the said Proprietors at their
said meeting.

Given under my hand and seal this sixth
day of January in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.
STEPHEN CHASE, Junr. Peace.

A true Copy: Attest, JOHN WOOD.

The Proprietors of the townships of Lovell
and Sweden, in the County of Oxford, are
heretofore notified to meet at the time and place
and for the purposes mentioned in the fore-
going application and Warrant.

JOHN WOOD, Proprietors' Clerk.
Fryeburg, Jan. 6, 1827. If 133

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore, Goodale's Spelling Books, new
edition—Springer's Hymns, 4th edition—Uni-
versalist's Hymn Books, new kind—Smith and
Jones's Hymns, &c.

Also—Ingersoll's Grammar, abridged, for
the use of schools.
LAWRENCE—Brown's History of Universal
ism. Feb. 7.

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

B. WALES,

HAS established himself in business in
this town, and has taken the store next
to that occupied by MARK HARRIS, Esq.
Middle-street, where he has just received an
entire new and extensive Stock of

GOODS,

comprising a heavy and general assortment
of Drugs and Medicines, Paints & Dye-Stuffs,
among which may be found the following ar-
ticles—

Drugs, Medicine, &c.

Gum Opium; Tart Emetic; Calomel; Cas-
tor; Columbo; Cantharides; Peruvian Bark;
Antimony; Oil Peppermint; Oil Cloves, and
all other Oils generally required for; Musk;
Blue Pill; Gum Galbanum; Glauber, Ro-
chelle, Epsom and Soda Salts; Flake Manna;
Gum Arabic; Phos Iron; Gamboge; Myrrh;
Aloes; Rhubarb; Pina; Pink Root; Crem
Tartar; Sulphur; Red and White Precipi-
tate; Quicksilver; Guaiacum; Valerian;
Wormseed; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Prusic
Acid; Sperm Ceti; Camphor; Magnesia;
Chamomile Flowers; Croton Oil; Cold Press-
ed Castor Oil, by the gallon or bottle; Gen-
tiana; Iceland Moss; Oatmeal; Pearlash;
Sakarat; Arrow Root; Sage; Salop; Pearl
Barley; and numerous other articles, which,
together with a long catalogue of

PATENT MEDICINES,
renders the assortment very full and com-
plete.—Also, Surgeons' Instruments, such as
Pocket Cases; Teeth Instruments; Lancets;
Catheters; Amputating and Dissecting Cases;
Bougies; Trusses; Stomach Tubes, &c. &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Dry and Ground White Lead; Red Lead;
French Yellow; Black Lead; Stone Yellow;
Rose Pink; Chrome Yellow; Umber; Ivory
Black; Lamp Black; Vermilion; Glue;
Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Purple
Brown; Verdigris; French Green; Paris
White; Whiting; Lytharge; Pumice Stone;
Rotten Stone; Drop Lake; Flake White;
Blue Smalts; Prussian Blue; Blue, Purple
and White Frostings; Sand Paper; Paint
Knives; Paint Brushes; C. H. Pencils;
White Wash Brushes; Orange Red; India
Red; Distilled Verdigris; Linseed Oil;
Spirits Turpentine; Copal, Japan, and Bright
Varnish; Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf; Silver
and Copper Bronze; Gum Copal; Gum Sch-
lack; Sugar of Lead; White Vitriol; Em-
ery; Rosin; Dutch Pink; White and Red
Chalk, &c.

Dye Stuffs, &c.

Logwood; Redwood; Fustic; Nicaragua;
Camwood; Alum; Copperas; Indigo; Blue
Vitriol; Madder; Wood; Lumber; Oil Vi-
triol; Aqua Fortis; Muriatic Acid; Red Tar-
tar; Nutgalls; Venetian; Clothiers' Jacks;
Screws; Cotton and Wool Cards; Iron Mor-
tars.

Ground Logwood,
" Fustic,
" Redwood,
" Nicaragua,
" Camwood,
Otter; Rocoe; Tenter Hooks, &c.

ALSO—Saltpetre; Roll Brimstone; Stone
Jugs; Stone Pots; Sponge; Gum Shellack
and Ips Wine, for Hatters' use; Sweet Oil;
LAMP OIL; Pepper; Pepper Sauce; SPICES
of various kinds; Macaboy, Scotch, Aromatic,
and Cephalic SNUFF; Tamarinds; Re-
fined and Crude BORAX; Coach Varnish;
Junk Bottles by the Hamper; Bottle Corks;
Lamps; Card Tacks; Boston and Chelmsford
WINDOW GLASS, of first and second quali-
ties, and of various sizes.—B. W. being ap-
pointed Agent for the New-England Crown
Glass Company, will sell their Glass at the
lowest factory prices, and orders to any
amount and for any size of Glass, will be
executed at short notice. Glass constantly at
retail.

Physicians, Clothiers, Hatters, Traders,
and all others in want of any of the
above articles, will find them of a genuine
quality, and at fair prices for cash or credit.

Cash given for Beeswax, Mustard Seed,
and Flax Seed.
Portland, Dec. 26. Sm 120

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Brownfield.

IT is HEREBY NOTIFIED to the Proprietors
of the Lands hereafter mentioned, in the
town of Brownfield, that the same are taxed
in a bill committed for collection to the un-
derdesigned, Collector of said Brownfield for
the year 1826, in the respective sums follow-
ing, viz:

Names of pro- prietors, (if known)	No. of Lots.	Rating.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Aaron Posters	27	D	140	390	1,56
Aaron Porter	33	A	100	100	0,54
Aaron Posters	27	C	100	300	1,64
Aaron Posters	32	C	100	200	1,11
John Pierce	14	Grat	60	160	0,98
John Pierce	22	Grat	100	200	1,22
John Pierce	2	G	50	150	0,62
James Osgood	Part of	J	11	65	0,33
Jere Hills Heirs	30	A	100	150	0,63
Seth Spring	Pierce Lot	8	100	300	1,65
H. Y. B. Osgood	5	R	200	300	
	10	W	400	400	3,60
Ths J. Osgood Land			600	600	
Owner unknown	College Lot	1	100	75	4,31
Owner unknown	1	F	150	300	1,64
Nathl. Stone	25	Grat	50	50	0,28
	1 house, 1 barn,				1,26
	improved land 5				
	unimproved 45				

The said Collector will proceed according
to law to sell at Public Auction to the high-
est bidder at the dwelling-house of Nathaniel
Merrill, in Brownfield, at ten of the clock in
the forenoon, on the fifth day of May next,
so much of said Lands as shall be sufficient
to discharge said Taxes, and the necessary
intercurring charges; if no person shall ap-
pear on or before that time to discharge said
taxes and charge.

SAMUEL E. MERRILL, Collector of said
Brownfield.

Dated at said Brownfield,
the 13th day of January, 1827. If 141

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, with-
in and for the County of Oxford, on the
twenty-third day of January, in the
year of our Lord eighteen hundred and
twenty-seven—

CUSIMAN RYERSON, Administrator on
the estate of LUKE RYERSON, late
of Paris, deceased, having presented his first
account of administration of the estate of
said deceased:

ORDERED.—That the said Administrator give
notice to all persons interested, by causing a
copy of this Order to be published three
weeks successively in the Oxford Observer,
printed at Norway, that they may appear at
a Probate Court to be held at the Probate
Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth
Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock
in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they
have, why the same should not be allowed.
BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.
135

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, with-
in and for the County of Oxford, on the
twenty-third day of January, in the
year of our Lord eighteen hundred and
twenty-seven—

ARON MASON, Administrator on the
estate of CHARLES MASON, deceas-
ed, having presented his second account of
administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED.—That the said Aron Mason
give notice to all persons interested, by caus-
ing a copy of this Order to be published three
weeks successively in the Oxford Ob-
server, printed at Norway, that they may
appear at a Probate Court to be held at the
Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the
fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the
clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any
they have, why the same should not be al-
lowed. BENJA. CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.
135

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, with-
in and for the County of Oxford, on the
twenty-third day of January, in the
year of our Lord eighteen hundred and
twenty-seven—

HANNAH MORTON, of Duckfield, nam-
ed Executrix in a certain instrument
purporting to be the last Will and Testament
of EZRA J. MORTON, late of Duckfield, in
said County, Gentlemen, deceased, having
presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED.—That the said Hannah Morton
give notice to all persons interested, by caus-
ing a copy of this Order to be published three
weeks successively in the Oxford Observer,
printed at Norway, that they may appear at
a Probate Court to be held at the Probate
Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth
Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock
in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they
have, why the said instrument should not be
proved, approved, and allowed as the last
Will and Testament of said deceased.
BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.
135

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, with-
in and for the County of Oxford, on the
twenty-third day of January, in the
year of our Lord eighteen hundred and
twenty-seven—

JAMES RICKER, named Executor in a
certain instrument purporting to be the
last Will and Testament of THOMAS AL-
LEN, late of Hartford, in said County, de-
ceased, having presented the same for Pro-
bate:

ORDERED.—That the said James Ricker
give notice to all persons interested, by caus-
ing a copy of this Order to be published three
weeks successively in the Oxford Observer,
printed at Norway, that they may appear at
a Probate Court to be held at the Probate
Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth
Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock
in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they
have, why the said instrument should not be
proved, approved, and allowed as the last
Will and Testament of said deceased.
BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.
135

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice
to all concerned, that he has been duly
appointed and taken upon himself the trust
of Administrator on the estate of

LEFT BEARCE,

late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, de-
ceased, by giving bond as the law directs—
He therefore requests all persons who are
indebted to the said deceased's estate to
make immediate payment; and those who
have any demands thereon, to exhibit the
same to

EBENEZER DONHAM.
Hebron, Jan. 23, 1827. If 135

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice
to all concerned, that he has been duly
appointed and taken upon himself the trust
of Administrator on the estate of